Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] *MONDAY*, JANUARY 5, 1801. [No. 22

CONDITIONS of PUBLICATION
of the
Alexandria Advertiser
AND
Commercial Intelligencer.

I. *It will be published on a half sheet of super-royal paper of good quality, and with an elegant type, of which this paper contains a specimen.*

II. *It will be published every day at 3 o'clock, and delivered to subscribers in town with the utmost regularity and expedition, and transmitted to those at a distance through the most early and regular channels of conveyance.*

III. *The price will be* Five Dollars *per annum, to be paid one half on receipt of the first number, the remainder at the end of the year.*

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
Will be sold at the Vendue Store,
4 bales of Writing Paper
10 pipes and half pipes Wine
6 half pipes port Wine
Rum in hhds.
French Brandy in pipes
Hyson Tea in chests
Loaf Sugar in casks
Brown Sugar in barrels
Whiskey in casks
Hardware in boxes
Raisins in casks
Chewing Tobacco in casks, &c.
And immediately after, a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
consisting of
Silk Florentines
Coloured Sattins
Lutestrings
Sprigged Muslins
Linens
Calicoes
Checks
1 box white Threads
Cloths, Kerseymeres
Kerseys
Hats in lots
Playing Cards, &c. &c.
P. G. MARSTELLER,
Auctioneer.
January 3.

Washington Tavern.

Peter Heiskell
Acquaints his former customers and the public in general, that he has removed from *Staunton* and established an Inn in *Alexandria*.

☞ He has a few good SADDLE and CHAIR HORSES which he will hire.
Dec. 18. 4weo

PAPERS
Relative to the commencement of
NEGOCIATIONS OF PEACE WITH FRANCE.

(Continued.)

(No. 16.)

Downing-street, September 4, 1800.

SIR,

It appearing by a note received this day from M. Otto, that the French government has determined to make the continuance of the armistice between Austria and France, and the commencement of the negociations for peace, depended on the conclusion of an armistice with this country it is just proper, in order that the ultimate decision on so important and extensive a question, may be taken with the fullest knowledge of all the considerations by which it ought to be governed that you should see M. Otto, and inquire of him, whether [as his note of the 30th ult. appears to intimate] he is furnished with a project of a treaty or naval truce; and in that case whether he is willing to communicate it to you for the information of his majesty's government.

You will further enquire, whether he is empowered and instructed to include in such treaty, his allies.

And lastly if his project should contain no article applicable to the qnestion of moving the French and Spanish ships now in Brest, to any other station in or out of Europe, you will enquire whether M. Otto is authorised to enter into negociation for the purpose of including proper stipulations on that subject in a treaty of the nature which his government has proposed,

I am, &c.
Signed, GRENVILLE.
Evan Neapean, esquire.

(No. 17.)

London, September 4, 1800.

My Lord,

Since I had the honor of communicating to your lordship the conversation that had passed between me and M. Otto on the subject of the proposal for a naval armistice and the readiness he had expressed of furnishing me with a copy of the project, I have received from him the enclosed note and the project therein referred to.

I have the honor to be, &c.
Signed, EVAN NEPEAN.
Lord Grenville.

(No. 18.)

TRANSLATION.

Project. 1. There shall be a suspension of hostilities between the fleets and armies of the French republic and those of Great Britain.

2. The ships of war and merchant vessels of each nation shall enjoy a free navigation, without being subject to any search, and shall observe the usage established previous to the war.

3. All vessels of either nation, captured after the -- Fructidor, shall be restored.

4. The places of Malta, Alexandria, and Belleisle, shall be assimilated to the places of Ulm, of Philipsburgh, and of Ingolstadt; that is to say, all neutral or French vessels shall have permission freely to enter them in order to furnish them with provisions.

5. The squadrons which blockade Brest, Cadiz, Toulon, and Flushing, shall return into their own harbors, or at least shall keep out of sight of the coast.

6. Three English officers shall be dispatched, one directly to the admiral commanding in the Mediterranean, another to the commander of the squadron before Malta, the third to the commander of the blockade of Alexandria, to notify to them the present armistice, and to convey to them orders to conform themselves thereunto. The said officers shall pass through France, in order the more expeditiously to arrive at their destination.

7. His Catholic Majesty and the Batavaian republic are included in the present armistice.

(No. 19.)

Note.

The only motive which could lead this court to entertain the discussion of a proposal so unusual in itself, and so disadvantageous to the interests of Great-Britain, as that of a maritime truce to precede negociation, is the desire of contributing to facilitate the conclusion of a general peace; and the termination of the armistice on the continent, by an act of the French government, would put an end to all inducements to such a measure on the part of this country.

The necessity of receiving the King's commands on the project communicated by M. Otto, must prevent the undersigned from transmitting any reply to that paper before Sunday next. It is, therefore, for M. Otto to determine whether he will not think it proper immediately to write to his government to remark, that if France has proposed an armistice with Great-Britain, for the purpose of its leading to a general negociation for peace, that object can only be attained by at least such a prolongation of the continental armistice, as will allow the time required for receiving the answer to the proposal made here.

Signed,
GRENVILLE.
Downing-street, Sept. 5, 1800.

(No. 20.)

Thursday evening, Sept. 4, 1800.

Citizen Otto presents his compliments to Mr. Nepean, and according to his desire, encloses a sketch of the treaty proposed by his government.

No. 21 contains a letter from Mr. Otto, dated Sept. 5, stating that the necessary passport's shall be granted to Mr. Grenville and Mr. Garlike.

(No. 22.)

TRANSLATION

The undersigned received yesterday at four o'clock in the afternoon, the note which his excellency lord Grenville did him the honor to address him. It appeared to him to be of such high importance, that at the same hour he transmitted it by an extraordinary message to his government.

He hopes that it may arrive in time to produce the effect which his excellency has had in view; and if it serve to prolong for a few days the continental armistices, he will congratulate himself very much on having had it in his power to contribute thereunto.

He begs his excellency to accept the homage of his respectful consideration.

Signed,
OTTO.
Hereford-street, Sept. 6, 1800.

(No. 23.)

Note.

Lord Grenville presents his compliments to M. Otto, and sends him herewith the official answer to his last communication, on the subject of an armistice, together with the counter project therein referred to.

He requests M. Otto to accept the assurance of his high consideration.

Downing-street, Sept. 7, 1800.

(No. 24.)

Note.

The undersigned has had the honor to lay before the king the official answer of the French government which he received from M. Otto on the 4th instant, and also the project of an armistice, communicated on the same day.

The spirit of that answer is unhappily but little consonant with those appearances of a conciliatory disposition which had before been manifested. If it be really practicable in the present moment to restore permanent tranquility to Europe, this object must be effected by very different means than those of such a controversy as that paper is calculated to produce.

Some reply is, however, indispensibly necessary to the assertions there advanced which, if now passed over, might hereafter be considered as admitted.

The articles which an Austrian officer, charged with no such commission, persuaded to sign at Paris, do indeed appear to his majesty little calculated to terminate the calamities of Europe.

But whatever be the tendency of the conditions which the French government has there specified, there can be no pretence for representing them as preliminaries concluded by Austria, or annulled by the intervention of his majesty.

The engagements by which the courts of London and Vienna have agreed not to treat except in concert with each other, were concluded before there was any question of those pretended preliminaries of

peace. And the first intimations which his majesty received of their signatures, were accompanied by the express declaration of his ally that they were wholly unauthorised, and must be considered as absolutely null.

The French government could indeed expect no other determination to be taken by his Imperial majesty. The want of all powers or instructions for such a treaty, on the part of the Austrian officer, was at the time distinctly notified by him to those who treated with him and is declared even on the very face of the paper which he signed.

With respect therefore to the supposed demand of his majesty to be admitted to those negociations, nothing more is necessary to be said. The note delivered to M. De Thugut, by lord Minto, sufficiently explains the part which his majesty is really disposed to take in any negociation which may be regularly set on foot for a general peace.

The king has always been persuaded that the result of such a negociation can alone effectually re-establish the tranquility of Europe.

Experience has confirmed this opinion, and it is only from the conviction of its truth that his majesty has now been induced to wave his objection to the first proposal of a naval armistice, and to enter into the discussion of the conditions on which it may be established.

His majesty judging from the experience of so many former negociations, considers such an armistice as in no degree likely either to expedite or facilitate an arrangement of the direct interests of Great-Britain and France.

He views it in no other light than as a temporary advantage which it is proposed to him to yield to his enemy, in order to prevent the renewal of continental hostilities, and thereby to contribute to the conclusion of a general peace.

And on this ground notwithstanding the many disadvantages which he is sensible must result to the country, from such a measure, he is resolved to give to his allies and to all Europe this new pledge of the sentiments by which he is actuated, provided that his enemies are disposed to regulate the conditions of such an armistice, as far as the the nature of the case will allow, in conformity to the obvious and established principle of such arrangements.

This principle is, that the respective position of the two parties should remain during the continuance of the armistice, such as it was at its commencement; and that neither of them should by its operation acquire fresh advantages or new means of annoying his enemy; such as he could not otherwise obtain. The difficulty of doing this with the same precision in the case of naval operations, as by land, has already been adverted to in a former note; and it constitutes a leading objection to the measure itself.

But the French project instead of attempting to remove or lessen these difficulties, departs at once, and in every article from the principle itself, although expressly recognized and studiously maintained in the continental armistice, which is here reverted to as the foundation and model of this transaction.

It is proposed, in effect that the blockade of the naval ports and arsenals of the king's enemies should be raised; that they should be enabled to remove their fleets to any other stations, and to divide or collect their forces as they may judge most advantageous to their future plans: the importation both of provisions and of naval and military stores is to be wholly unrestrained. Even Malta and the ports of Egypt, though expresly stated to be now blockaded, are to be freely victualled, and for an unlimited period, in direct contradiction to the stipulations of the German armistice respecting Ulm and Ingolstadt, to which places it is nevertheless professed to assimilate them: and this government is expected to bind itself towards the allies of France even before any reciprocal engagement can be received from them; while, at the same time, all mention of the king's allies is, on the other hand, totally omitted.

To a proposal so manifestly repugnant to justice and equality; and so injurious not only to his majesty's interests, but also those of his allies, it cannot be expected that any motive should induce the king to accede.

The counter-project which the undersigned has the honor to transmit to M. Otto contains regulations in this respect more nearly corresponding with that principle of equality on which alone his majesty can consent to treat.

Even those articles are, in many important points, and particularly in what relates to the actual stations of his majesty's squadrons, very far short of what his majesty might justly demand from a reference to the general principle above stated, from analogy to the conditions of the continental armistice, or from the relative situation of naval force; and a confidence is reposed in the good faith of his enemies, which, although it can never be claimed in transactions between belligerent powers, his majesty is nevertheless willing to hope he shall not find to have been misplaced on the present occasion.

If M. Otto is empowered to accede to these stipulations, a proper person will immediately be authorised to sign them on his majesty's part; if not, he is requested to transmit them, without delay, to his government.

Signed, GRENVILLE.

Downing-street, Sept. 7, 1800.

—

(No. 25.)

COUNTER PROJECT.

It having been agreed that negociations for a general peace be immediately set on foot between the Emperor of Germany, his Britannic Majesty and the French republic, and an armistice having been already concluded between the forces of his imeprial majesty and those of the French republic, it is agreed that an armistice shall also take place between the forces of his Britannic majesty and those of the French republic, on the terms and in the manner following, that is to say:

Article 1. All hostilities, both by sea and land, between the forces of the two contracting parties shall be suspended, and shall not be renewed until after 14 days notice given of the termination of the armistice. This notice, in so far as relates to the parts of Europe north of cape St. Vincent, must be given by one of the two governments to the other, and is to be reckoned from the day in which the same shall be received by the government to whom it is given. In the Mediterranean or other parts of the world, the notice must be given by the respective commanding officers. But in case of the renewal of hostilities between Austria and France, the armistice between Great-Britain and France is likely to be considered as terminated, so soon as such renewal of hostilities shall be known to the officer commanding the British forces; except only so far as relates to prizes of merchant vessels, which shall be regulated by the third article of this convention.

Art. 2. Orders shall be immediately sent by the two governments to their officers in the different parts of the world, to conform themselves to this agreement; sea passes shall be given to the ships which are to carry these orders; and his Britannic majesty's officers to be sent for that purpose through France, shall be furnished with the necessary passports and facilities to expedite their journey.

Art. 3. All prizes made in any part of the world during the continuance and operations of the armistice, by any officers having actually received due notice of this agreement, shall be restored; and generally, whether such notice shall have been received or not, all prizes made in the Channel, or in the North Seas, after 12 days (to be reckoned from the exchange of the ratifications of this convention) shall be restored; and the same periods shall be allowed in this respect for the other parts of the world, as were stipulated by the 22d article of the preliminaries of the last peace.

Art. 4. Malta, and the maritime towns and ports of Egypt, shall be placed on the same footing as those places which, though comprised within the demarcation of the French army in Germany, are occupied by the Austrian troops, consequently nothing shall be admitted by sea which can give additional means of defence; and provisions only for fourteen days at a time, in proportion to the consumption, as it shall be ascertained by commissioners to be named for that purpose, who shall have power to establish the necessary regulations for giving effect to this stipulation, conformable to the principles of the 4th article of the convention concluded between the Austrian and the French general in Germany.

Art. 5. The blockade of Brest, Toulon, and any other of the ports of France, by his majesty's fleets, shall be discontinued, and all British ships shall be instructed not to interrupt or obstruct the trade or navigation of any ships sailing to or from the coasts of France, except in the article of naval or military stores, which are not to be brought thither by sea during the present armistice. None of the ships of war now stationed in the said ports, respectively shall, before the renewal of hostilities be removed to any other station.

Art. 6. The allies of the two parties shall severally be at liberty to accede to this armistice, if they so think fit; provided that they also engage to observe a like armistice, on conditions similar to those here specified, towards such of the allies on the other side as shall also accede to it.

The periods or terms to be fixed for the commencement of the armistice in the different quarters of the world as with respect to each of the said allies, are to be regulated in conformity to the stipulations contained in the third article of this convention as between Great Britain and France; and the said periods or terms are to be reckoned from the day on which the accession of such power to the armistice shall have been duly notified by such power to the party with whom it was at war. Such notification duly authenticated by the government on whose part it is made, may either be transmitted directly by couriers or flags of truce, or through the channel of the two contracting parties to each other reciprocally. The naval ports and arsenals of the allies of France are, during such armistice, to be placed on the same footing with those of France; and the notices which are to precede the renewal of hostilities, as well as all matters relating to such armistice, are to be regulated according to the terms of this Convention.

Article 7. This convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within the term of ten days, or sooner if the same be practicable.

—

(No. 26.)

TRANSLATION.

Hereford-street, September 8, 1800.

MY LORD,

I received yesterday, at eleven o'clock at night, the note and the counter project which your excellency did me the honor to address to me. The principles contained in these two pieces are, in several respects so little analogous to the proposals which I have been directed to make, and the object of which was to compensate by a British armistice, the inconveniences which might result to France from the eventual prolongation of the German armistice, that I cannot take upon myself to admit them without previously receiving farther instructions. I have therefore complied with your excellency's intentions by transmitting to my government those two pieces, with as little delay as possible.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Signed OTTO.

—

(No. 27.)

TRANSLATION.

Hereford-street, November 16, 1800.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to address to your excellency the answer which my government has directed me to make to the note which you did me the honor to address to me.

The first consul, hoping that it is still possible to approximate the interest of the two governments, and their wishes for a speedy and solid peace, and being willing to give, on his part, a fresh proof of his pacific dispositions, has dispatched orders for deferring for some days longer, the attack which the French army had been directed to make upon the whole line.

I shall give verbally, either to your excellency, or to such person as you shall judge proper to appoint for that purpose, satisfactory explanations, respecting the principal objections contained in your note of the 7th of this month, and I flatter myself, that they will produce the effect your excellency had in view, by making known to me, the intentions of his majesty. The high importance of these communications, authorises me to entreat, that you would give them every facility in your power.

I have the honor to be, with the most respectful consideration, my lord, your excellency's most obedient, and most humble servant,

Signed, OTTO.

[*To be Continued.*]

NEW-YORK, December 30.

We stated in our paper of Tuesday last, that all intercourse was stopped between all the ports of Spain and France—We should have stated also, that it was in consequence of the fever in Seville and Cadiz that all intercourse was stopped between these two countries.

Arrived, ship Pegasus, Batt; Saybrooke.

Cleared, ship Habett, Grosert, St. Thomas; brig Huntress, Hoyt, Algesiras

Venus, Haſtie, Curracoa; Neptune, Hempſtead, Jamaica; Dyett, Halſey, New-Orleans; ſchooner Betſey, Buckley, Cuba.

The brig Agenora, Alſop, has arrived at Tobago.

The ſchooner Polly, has arrived at Surrinam from New-London.

The ſhip Thomas, Higgins, ſailed for St. Sebastians on the 7th of Nov. form Charleſton.

The ſhip Arab, Bryant, has ſailed from New-buryport for the Eaſt Indies.

—

Captain Ingerſoll, from Hamburg, has put into our hands Papers of that city to the 1ſt ultimo. The following articles extracted from them, we do not recollect to have ſeen in the London Prints.

—

HAMBURG, November 28.

"Accounts from Auſtria of the 17th October, ſtate, that Hungary will furniſh 72,325, and Bohemia 40,678 men, which will be in readineſs to march to the armies in two or three weeks.

"In the Tyrol at preſent, there are only 12,000 Imperial troops. The Canton Zurich, which contains about 163,139 ſouls, has from 1798, ſince the entry of the French there to the cloſe of 1799, ſuſtained a damage occaſioned by the war, of 14,564,485 francs!

October 21.

Our Theatre was yeſterday honored with the preſence of Admiral Nelſon, and to-day he viſited our celebrated Klopſtock, the firſt of German poets.

—

FRANKFORT, October 21.

"On the 19th a beginning was made to demoliſh the fortifications of Philipſburg. The works of Hohenwell are already partly demoliſhed; and 4,000 peaſants have been demanded for the ſame purpoſe at Ulm poſitive orders to that effect having been received from Paris, relative to the three places ceded by the Auſtrians.

—

LONDON, Nov. 14.

In the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, on Thurſday laſt, a motion was made by his majeſty's Solicitor General, for the High Sheriff of the county of Donegal to return forthwith the bills and indictment preferred and found by the Grand Jury againſt James Napper Tandy, in order that he may be tried this term, for accepting the commiſſion of a general of Brigade in the ſervice of the French Republic, and acting under ſaid commiſſion—Motion granted.

"It is ſaid government have it in contemplation to ſuffer Coals to be brought from the interior parts of the kingdom to London, by the canals. This will ſpeedily reduce the price of this neceſſary article of conſumption, as the beſt coals, from the Leiceſterſhire and Warwickſhire colliers, may be ſold in London at 33, or 34 ſhillings per chaldron!

—

The following is a correct copy of the ſeveral reſolutions moved by the honorable Mr. Ryder, and agreed to by the houſe of commons on Wedneſday laſt:

Reſolved, That there be given on every quarter of wheat, weighing 424lbs. which ſhall be imported into the port of London or into any of the principal ports of each diſtrict of Great Britain, before the firſt of October, 1801, a bounty equal to the ſum by which the ſaid average price in London, publiſhed in the gazette, in the third week after the importation of ſuch Wheat, ſhall be leſs than 100s. per quarter.

Reſolved, That there be given on every quarter of barley, weighing 352lbs. which ſhall be imported into the port of London, or into any of the principal ports of each diſtrict of Great-Britain before the firſt of October, 1801, a bounty equal to the ſum which the average price in London publiſhed in the gazette, in the third week after the importations of ſuch barley ſhall be leſs than 45s. per quarter.

Reſolved, That there be given on every quarter of rye weighing 408lbs. which ſhall be imported into the port of London, or into any of the principal ports of each diſtrict of Great-Britain, before the firſt of October, 1801, a bounty equal to the ſum by which the ſaid average price in London, publiſhed in the gazette, on the third week after the importation of ſuch rye, ſhall be leſs than 65s. per quarter.

Reſolved, That there be given on every quarter of oats, weighing 280lbs, which ſhall be imported into the port of London or into any of the principal ports of each diſtrict in G. Britain, before the firſt of October, 1801, a bounty equal to the ſum by which the average price in London publiſhed in the Gazette, on the third week after the importation of ſuch oats, ſhall be leſs than 30s. per quarter.

Reſolved, That there be given on every barrel of ſuperfine wheaten flour, of 196lb. weight which ſhall be imported into ſuch ports, before the firſt of October, 1801, and ſold by public auction, within two months after importation, a bounty equal to the ſum by which the actual price of each barrel of ſuch flour ſo ſold, ſhall be leſs than 70s.

Reſolved, That there be given on every barrel of fine wheaten flour, of 196lbs. weight which ſhall be imported into ſuch ports, before the firſt of October, 1801, and ſold by public auction. within two months after importation, a bounty equal to the ſum by which the actual price of each barrel of ſuch flour ſo ſold, ſhall be leſs than 68s.

Reſolved, That there be given on every hundred wt. of rice which ſhall be imported into ſuch ports in any ſhip which ſhall have cleared out from any port in the Eaſt Indies before the 1ſt of September, 1801, and which ſhall be ſold by public ſale, a bounty equal to the ſum by which the actual price of each hundred weight of ſuch rice ſo ſold ſhall be leſs than 32s.

Reſolved, That there be given on every hundred weight of rice from America, which ſhall be imported in ſuch ports before the 1ſt of October, 1801, and ſold by public auction, within two months after importation, a bounty equal to the ſum by which the actual price of each hundred weight of ſuch rice ſo ſold ſhall be leſs than 35s.

[In conſequence of the above reſolutions and the ſcarcity of proviſions, the price of American flour had riſen to 3l. 15s. per bbl.]

—

NASSAU, N. P. Dec. 12.

Arrived brig Penman, from Charleſton. Likewiſe three Americans brigs, ſent in by the privateers of Abeco, for adjudication.

Dec. 13—ſchr. Friendſhip, from Philaphia to H. M. S. Lilly.

Ship Auguſta, from New-York to the Vulture privateer—and brig New adventure from Boſton, and brig Minerva, to the Jaſon and others

The caſe of the Spaniſh ſchr. St. [illegible]rſula captured by the privateer Lord Nelſon.

This veſſel was captured in the river St. Juan de Nicaragua, on the Spaniſh Main, on the 24th September laſt, having on board a Spaniſh officer of Militia and ſome men, together with ſome field pieces, and upwards of 20 ſtand of Spaniſh King's muſkets, which were previouſly fired at the Lord Nelſon. On board the ſaid ſchooner was found a Jamaica Spaniſh licenſe dated 14th of May laſt, and endorſed at the cuſtom houſe on the 31ſt of the ſame month.

After the return of the monition, a claim was allowed from the Spaniſh maſter, and Thomas Forbes, eſq. of Naſſau, merchant, for and on behalf of Meſſrs. Forbes, Dubue, and Forbes, and owners of the St. Urſula, the licenſe for which expreſſed the ſame to have been obtained by thoſe gentleman on behalf of the owners thereof; wherein was ſtated by the maſter of the St. Urſula, that ſhe was ſo armed after her arrival in that river from Jamaica, to protect her from the native Indians, and that although ſhe appeared as a Spaniſh veſſel, ſhe was really the property of the before mentioned Jamaica merchants.

Upon theſe grounds, the proctor for the claimants contended for reſtitution under the ſpirit of his majeſty's order in council admitting the Spaniſh trade.

The captors contended that they had acquired their prize, by force of arms from the enemies of their king and country which no explanation could do away.—That the license and claim were at variance with each other, and that ſuppoſing the veſſel Spaniſh, the license being for one voyage only, more time had elapſed than was fairly neceſſary to complete the ſame, and that moreover being armed with troops of the king of Spain, condemnation muſt of courſe take place.

The judge was pleaſed to acquit the St. Urſula, notwithſtanding, upon the rule of deciſion preſcribed by a former decree, which he referred to, the caſe of the Dos Amegos, a veſſel owned by a Spaniard in conjunction with Mr. Knox, of this town.

The captors not being able to diſcover the ſimilarity of the two caſes, inſtructed their proctor to appeal to ſuperior tribunal.

Extract of a letter from Swanſea, November 6, 1800.

"On the 26th ult. Capt. Wiſe, in the ſnow Redlighten from Philadelphia for Amſterdam, having miſtaken the Lands-end for Scilly, and by diſtreſs of weather, was driven in here.—Both our naval and cuſtom-houſe officers (under what pretence I know not) ſeized the cargo, but relinquiſhed their claims yeſterday, and I ſuppoſe he will immediately proceed on his voyage.

—

To prevent the ſhippers of flour falling into the deluſion the reports from England encourage, a perſon who has burnt his fingers ſends the following ſtatement, whence it will appear, that flour may probably be a ſaving, but cannot turn out a profitable ſhipment, viz.

	Dls	Cts
Shipping flour to England will enhance the price to	12	00
Shipping charges and commiſſion		75
Freight	3	00
Inſurance	1	25
Charges and commiſſions in London	1	50
	18	50

Equal to £4 3 3 ſterling per barrel.

CAUTION.

[*N. York Com. Ad.*]

—

By accounts of the commiſſioners of the tobacco inſpection, in the city of Charleſton, preſented to the legiſlature, it appears that from the 31ſt of October, 1799, to the 30th September, 1800, 3484 hogſheads of tobacco have been inſpected at that warehouſe.

—

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, dated November 9th, to one of the firſt mercantile houſes in Philadelphia.

"The plague continues at Cadiz, Seville, St. Lucar, and Malaga, and is geting faſt into the interior of Spain."

—

On Friday the ſum of 70001. was paid at the ſtamp office for a ſingle ſtamp on a legacy. This ſum, tho' certainly great, falls infinitely ſhort of ſome others which have within the laſt 12 or 15 months been paid upon the ſame account. Upon a ſingle legacy within that period no leſs a duty than 46,0001. was paid; upon a ſecond 23,0001. and upon a third 11,0001. The tax is ſix per cent. *Lon. Pap.*

—

An account of the quantity of wheat flour, rye flour, and Indian meal, inſpected in the city of Baltimore, for the laſt quarter ending the 31ſt December laſt:

97,029 barrels of wheat flour
6,055 half barrels do.
2,928 barrels rye flour
51 hogſheads of Indian meal
588 barrels do.
1 half barrel do.

Publiſhed by order,
R. H. MOALE, Regiſter.

Alexandria Advertiſer.

MONDAY, January 5.

—

We underſtand the election in New-Jerſey has terminated in favor of Federaliſm—that ſtate will be repreſented in the next congreſs by 5 Federal Republicans.

—

The Preſident of the United States has recogniſed I. H. C. Heineken, as commercial agent of the Batavian Republic, to reſide at Philadelphia.

—

The United States frigate John Adams, George Croſs, eſq. commander, has arrived at Charleſton, from her ſtation off St. Kitt's, from whence ſhe convoyed a fleet of 40 ſail of American veſſels. The John Adams has been abſent on her cruiſe upwards of 13 months, during which time ſhe has been but 35 days in port. The activity and zeal diſplayed by her commander in protecting the American commerce, and his attention to the duties aſſigned him, aſſure to him the plaudits of his countrymen. The officers and crew are in perfect health.

NOTICE.

THE ſtockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, are hereby informed, that a dividend of *five per cent* on the capital ſtock of ſaid Bank, for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their repreſentatives on Thurſday next.

By order of the preſident and directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Caſhier.

January 5. eo4w

Sales by Auction.

On THURSDAY,
The 8th of Jan. 1801, at 10 o'clock, will be Sold, at their Auction Room,

Whiskey in tierces and bls.

Rum in barrels
French Brandy in pipes
Malaga Wine in pipes and qr. casks
Brown Sugar in barrels
Loaf do. in lots
Soap in boxes
Nails in casks
Hardware in lots

Together with

A great variety of Dry Goods:

Among which are

Carpets and Carpeting	Broadcloths, Stuffs
Plains	Irish Linens
Plaids	Humhums
Duffils	Mullins
Flannels	Checks
Swansdown	Shawls
Kerseymeres	Handkerchiefs
Coating	Leather Shoes

And a number of other articles

HENRY & THOS. MOORE, *Auctioneers.*
Dec. 26.

Shreve and Janney,

Have for sale at their store, on Union, between Prince and Duke-streets.

Castile soap in boxes
4th proof Barcelona brandy
A few tierces of whiskey
East and West-India sugar, coffee, &c.
Hyson, suchong and bohea tea
A quantity of dipt candles
Writing paper assorted, in bales
Wrapping do.
Chintz, assorted handsomely, in cases
Sole and upper leather
Men's Women's and children's shoes of different qualities
Lasting and other linen
A few pieces of handsome furniture.

All the above articles are of a good quality, and will be sold low for cash or country produce. Dec. 12. eo

---

To be Sold,

AN excellent Mill-seat with a few acres of land adjoining, situate on the Four Mile Run, in the county of Fairfax, about six miles from Alexandria and five from the Federal City—it has every advantage that can be wished for to render it agreeable, there is 13 feet 5 inches natural fall, with plenty of stone on the spot; also a quarry on each side the run where it is intended the dam shall be, so that one may be made at an easy expense. There is but one other situation for a mill on said run, and that lies only about 150 yards below, consequently must be dependant on the above for its supply of water. I believe there is plenty of water for an over-shot at least ten months in the year. Timber may likewise be had convenient at a reasonable rate. The title is indisputable, and the terms will be made known by applying on the premises, to

WILLIAM CARLIN.
December 31. 12w3tf

Notice is hereby given to the Stock-Holders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an Election will be held at the Court House in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of said Bank, for the ensuing year, agreeably to charter.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.
Dec. 16. d4w

Fresh Raisins and Currants

for Sale, by

Robert B. Jamesson,

Who has (as usual) a general assortment of

Wines, Spirits & Groceries,

viz. Jamaica and W. I. Rum, old Peach, Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Holland Geneva, Irish and Country Whiskey, a few pipes of old Bill Madeira, four do. London market do. 16 half pipes 7 year old Port, 20 quarter casks Sherry, 5 pipes Teneriffe, 4 pipes Catalonia, and a few qr. casks of Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Powder, loaf and lump Sugars, Molasses, Spanish Honey, Salt Petre, Copperas, Madder, Race and ground Ginger, Pimento, Pepper, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Teas of the latest importations, Fig-Blue, Gunpowder, Patent Shot, Leiper and Hamilton's Snuff in bladders and bottles, Alum, Indigo, Pearl Barley, Starch, London brown Stout and Porter in bottles, Almonds, spinning Cotton, Hunter's Pipes in kegs, Olives, Capers and Anchovies, Chocolate, Rice, Mustard, and Spanish Segars; all of which will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or on a time to his punctual customers.

Also, five likely, strong

KENTUCKY HORSES,

On a liberal Credit.
December 20, 1800. d

WILLIAM OXLEY & CO.

King-street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Superfine, second and coarse broad and narrow cloths, kerseymeres, swansdowns, coatings, fearnoughts, blankets, flannels, fancy calicoes and chintzes, black bombazets, durants, ruffletts, Irish linens, Barcelona and pullicat handkerchiefs, womens' and mens' cotton and worsted hose, dimities, checks, silks, threads, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash, or bartered for flour or tobacco.

Dec. 10. eotf

An extensive and well chosen Assortment of

CALICOES & CHINTSES,

With a variety of other articles, this day received, and for Sale, by

JOHN HORSBURGH.

☞ J. Horsburgh respectfully informs those of his customers with whom he has running accounts, that he is under the necessity of discontinuing this practice;—therefore in future he will sell for Cash or Produce only.

December 22. d

FOR SALE,

Genuine Madeira Wine in

pipes, hhds. and quarter casks, for approved notes, or exchanged for Tobacco or Flour.

I WILL SELL OR RENT

The Store I have occupied for many years past, situated on Prince-Street, opposite Col. Hooe's. No stand in Town more eligible, or better accommodations for carrying on an extensive wholesale, wet or dry good business. The cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of flour; 2500 barrels may be stowed on the premises without any inconvenience to the occupant.

Those desirous of holding it will apply to me on Merchants' Wharf, where I shall in future do business.

Wm I. HALL.
December 22. d

WANTED TO HIRE,

For the service of the Potomac Company for the ensuing year, to work at the Great-Falls,

A number of active, able bodied NEGRO MEN, for whom liberal wages will be given. They will be well fed, clothed and lodged, humanely treated, and in cases of sickness taken good care of at the expence of the Company—Their wages will be paid quarterly, and if desirable to the owners, agents will be appointed at different places to pay at the expiration of each quarter, as may be most convenient to the parties. Further particulars may be had by application to Mr. Alexander Reid, at the Great-Falls, or to the subscriber in George-Town.

By order of the President and Directors.

JOSEPH CARLETON,
Treasurer of the Potomac Company.
George-Town, Dec. 29. 30t

GEO. CLEMENTSON

Has this day opened a Store adjoining his dwelling-house, at the corner of Prince and Pitt Streets, where he now has, and intends to keep,

A general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Which he will dispose of on moderate terms, for Cash or Produce.

He has also for Sale,

A few DRY GOODS, consisting of brown Hollands, 7-4 white Shirtings, Calicoes, Leather Gloves and Mitts, Threads, Writing Paper, Cutlery, Curry-Combs, Chalk-Lines, Needles, &c. and 15 kegs white Paint ground in Oil.

December 22. eo24t

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

THE stockholders in the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, are hereby notified, that an election will be held on Thursday the 15th day of January next, at the Court House in the said town, for the purpose of electing fifteen persons, citizens of this commonwealth, as directors of that institution.

J. B. NICKOLS, Sec'ry.

Form of power to vote by Proxy.

I, or we do hereby nominate and empower to attend at the meeting of the subscribers to the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, on Thursday the 15th day of January next, then and there, for me and in my name, to vote for 15 directors of said Company.

Given under my hand this day of

N. B. The above must be subscribed before two witnesses.

December 24. eo9t

To be Hired on the 1st day of January next, at Dublin in the County of Essex, between 20 and 30 Negroes, consisting of Men, Lads, Boys, Women, and Children. Among them are an excellent Brick-Moulder, and four others who have been employed in the Brick-Making business in Fredericksburg and Alexandria.—Mr. Thomas Irwin will have it in his power to hire the Moulder and two others (who are now in Alexandria hired to Mr. George Coryell) privately if any one should apply.

BALDWIN M. LEE.
Westmoreland, December 5. 10tf

ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dresser and Perfumer,

(lately from Baltimore)

Royal street, between King and Prince streets, fourth door south of the Printing Office of the Times,

Begs leave to inform the Ladies of Alexandria, and the country generally, that having received the newest fashion of Ladies' Wigs and Fifets, he will be thankful to receive their orders for the above articles, and will warrant them equal to any manufactured on the continent.

N. B. Any Lady wishing to see his Patterns, may be accommodated by sending a servant to his shop.

☞ He has for sale, every article in the Perfumery line, on the most reasonable terms.

Alex. Dec. 8. d

DANCING.

Mr. LONGER,

INFORMS his scholars in particular and the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria generally, that he has removed the place of his tuition from O'Neale and Ward's tavern, to Richard Lewis's house, corner of King and Washington-streets, formerly the Swan tavern, but at present unoccupied and as retired as can be expected.

January 2. eo3tf

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late THOMAS PORTER, are requested to bring them forward on or before the first of March next, and those indebted to him are respectfully requested to make payment to

SARAH PORTER, Adm'x.
Jan. 1. (2)eo

FOR SALE,

A LOT of GROUND

On the corner of Queen and Fairfax streets, extending 123 feet 2 inches on Queen street, 45 feet 8 inches on Fairfax street: this property is liable to no incumbrance. For terms apply to Mr. John Green, Alexandria, or Mr. Hezekiah Price, Old-Town, Baltimore.

☞ Liberal credit will be allowed for the payment.

January 2. eo18t

IMPORTED

And for sale by the subscriber at the County-Wharf, a general assortment of Cologne Mill-stones, from Amsterdam, with hand Mill-stones and German steel.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH.
Baltimore, December 27. 22w5t

For Sale,

A stout likely negro fellow, named DANIEL, *belonging to a gentleman in Fredericksburg.*

He is about 30 years of age, of a regular deportment, and accustomed to the business of gardening, taking care of horses, and the usual occupations of a town servant. For further particulars enquire at the office of the Alexandria Advertiser.

December 30. eo3t

Fresh Raisins.

Just received a few boxes of excellent Raisins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.
December 24. eo

PRINTED BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.
KING-STREET, a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.